

THE YAZOO WHIG AND POLITICAL REGISTER.

J. A. STEVENS, Editor and Proprietor.

YAZOO CITY, (MI.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1840.

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Yazoo City Whig and Political Register.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY J. A. STEVENS,

(CITY PRINTER)

On Main Street, opposite M. E. Hager's, in the north end of the "Manchester Hall."

TERMS.—The Whig will be furnished to subscribers at \$5.00 per annum in advance. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each week thereafter—ten lines or less, constituting a square. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be inserted till forbidden, and charged accordingly. Advertisements for a distance, must be accompanied with the cash, or good reference in town. Advertising candidates for office will be \$10 for county offices, \$10 for state offices—in advance.

Fearfully Advertising.
For forty lines or less, renewable at pleasure \$5.00. No contract taken for less than one year—and payable half yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertising is limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, sent in by them must be paid for by the square.

Professional Advertisements.
For 10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 months, \$15
" 10 do do do 12 do 20
" 10 do do do 12 do 30

As the above rates are the same as those established in Natchez, Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Gulf and elsewhere in this State, no deduction will be made from them in any case whatever.

ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The rights of editors and publishers of papers have been too long neglected. Justice will never be done unless themselves assert their rights and enforce the most rigid rules, which in the end will be found alike salutary to the public and beneficial to those engaged in the press. Publishers of papers have been so long imposed upon by the community at large, that they are considered to some extent a degraded class of beings, when in fact there is no vocation in life so honorable, deserving of so high consideration, productive of so much good, a class that exerts so powerful an influence. It is known to be proverbial for the debtors to newspaper publishers to consider their demands as the last to be paid—debts to which there is attached no moral obligation, and which they can refuse to pay with justice and honor; hence, it is incumbent upon the conductors of the press to assert their own rights, and resolve, severally and jointly, to bring all persons who neglect to pay their bills, to the same obligations that attach to other contracts, or always remain in poverty and want, with thousands due from them from the most solvent men in the country.

We call upon all editors and publishers of papers who approve of the following resolutions, to place them by their signatures at the head of their papers, and strictly adhere to them.

1st. No subscription received without payment in advance.

2d. No subscription received for less than six months.

3d. Advance payment will be required from all transient advertisers.

4th. To announce no man for any office, either State or County, without the advance payment of ten dollars.

5th. Political circulars charged as advertisements and payment required in advance.

6th. All advertisements of a personal character will be charged double and payment required in advance.

7th. Election tickets will not be printed without order, nor delivered to any person without payment.

8th. All subscribers, without respect to persons who are delinquents, on the first of October, will be stricken from the list, and their accounts put in suit.

The above rules, we, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to abide by.

JAMES A. STEVENS,

Editor and Proprietor of the Yazoo City Whig

S. H. B. BLACK,

Editor of the Natchez Courier.

BESANCON & HALDAY,

Publishers of the Mississippi Free Trader.

JAMES HAGAN,

Editor and Proprietor of the Vicksburg Sentinel.

WM. M. SMYTH,

Editor and Proprietor of the Grand Gulf Advertiser.

A. B. & S. C. CORWINE,

Editors and Proprietors of the Yazoo Banner.

GEORGE WILSON,

Editor and Proprietor of the Holly Springs Banner.

THOMAS BROWN,

Editor of the Rodney Telegraph.

J. M. DUFFIELD,

Editor of Grand Gulf Whig.

F. B. TEEDE,

Editor of the Yazoo Advertiser.

NEED & NEWTON,

Publishers of the Southern Reporter.

BAKER & CURTIS,

Editors and Proprietors of the Southern Argus.

M. MOWER,

Publisher of the Southern Sentinel.

ARCA & CLARK,

Publisher of the Port Gibson Correspondent.

GEORGE KIGER,

Editor of Gallatin Star.

SUNDAY MORNING ATLAS.

This weekly periodical has commenced

giving a series of illustrations by the

best artists in New York, called

PORTRAITS OF THE PEOPLE.

These are accompanied by graphic sketches

of character. The price of the Atlas is only

one dollar and fifty cents per annum, and

for this small price subscribers will have

yearly fifty-two splendid engravings, besides

all the news of the week, Tales, Criticisms,

Fun, Facetiae, Humor, Wit, Spice, &c.

The great popularity which the Sunday

Morning Atlas has obtained in the space of

something less than two years, has induced

its proprietors to give, at a great expense,

this peculiar and interesting feature.

Two subscribers joining can enclose a \$3

bill, or subscribers may enclose one dollar,

and they will receive the paper for eight

months.

Postmasters who obtain subscriptions are

allowed one fourth of the subscription.

All subscriptions to be paid in advance,

as no papers will be sent until the cash is

received.

Country papers exchanging with us will

please copy or notice this advertisement.

Office, No. 162 Nassau street, N. York.

May 1. HERRICK, WEST & ROPES

BILLS OF LADING,

For Sale at this Office.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON.

"I have often asked my life in the field in de-

fense of my country, and I shall to-morrow risk

my political life in favor of the Union of the

States."—(Vote of the Missouri Question.)—Gen.

Harrison.

"I do not, indeed, think it would be wrong to

make all public officers account for any sudden

increase of wealth."—Gen. Harrison.

"I have never laid claim to any other merit than

that of entire devotion to the cause in which we

were engaged, and a zeal that regarded as nothing

every personal inconvenience."—Gen. Harrison.

"I deny, therefore, to the General Government

the exercise of any power but what is expressly

given it by the Constitution, or what is essentially

necessary to carry the power expressly given

into effect."—Gen. Harrison.

"General Harrison is the only commander in our

service to whom a British army surrendered during

the last war."—Hon. J. R. Underwood's letter

to Thomas Allen.

FAN BUREN in 1836

"I owe it, however,

to candor, to say to you,

that I have not been able

to satisfy myself

that the grant to Congress,

in the Constitution,

of the power of

"exclusive legislation in

all cases whatever" over

the Federal District,

does not confer on that

body the same authority

over the subject that

would otherwise have

been proposed by the

States of Maryland and

Virginia; or that Congress

might not, in virtue

thereof, take such

steps upon the subject

in this District, as those

States might themselves

take within their own

limits, and consequently

with their rights of so-

vereignty.

"Thus viewing the

matter, I would not

from the light now be-

fore me, feel myself safe

in pronouncing that

Congress does not possess

the power of interfering

with or abolishing sla-

very in the District of

Columbia?"

Mr. Van Buren, as a

member of the N. York

Convention, he voted to

give preference to the right

of suffrage.

Mr. Van Buren voted

to prohibit the introduc-

tion of slaves into the

territory of Florida.

An Eloquent Record.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON was born in Virginia, on

the 9th of February, 1773.

In 1791, when nineteen years of age, he was ap-

pointed by Washington an ensign in our infant

army.

In 1793, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant,

and in 1793 he joined the legion under Gen.

Wayne, and in a few days thereafter was selected

by him as one of his aids.

On the 24th of August, 1794, he distinguished

himself in the battle of Miami, and elicited the

most flattering written approbation of General

Wayne.

In 1795 he was made a captain, and was placed

in command of Fort Washington.

In 1797, he was appointed, by President Adams,

Secretary of the North Western Territory, and

co-official Lieutenant Governor.

In 1798, he was chosen a delegate to Congress.

In 1801, he was appointed Governor of Indiana,

and in the same year, President Jefferson appointed

him sole commissioner for treating with the

Indians.

In 1809, he was reappointed Governor of Indiana

by Madison.

On the 7th of November, 1811, he gained the

victory of TIPPECANOE.

On the 11th of September, 1812, he was appointed

by Madison, Commander-in-Chief of the North

Western Army.

On the 1st of May, 1813, the siege of Fort

Maries commenced—lasted five days and was ter-

minated by the brilliant and successful sortie of

Gen. Harrison.

On the 31st of July, 1813, the battle of Fort

St. Vrain occurred.

In September, 1813, following the flying British

he reconquered Detroit and the whole Peninsula

of Michigan.

In October, 1813, he pursued Gen. Proctor into

Upper Canada, and on the 5th utterly destroyed

or captured his Army in the battle of the Thames.

In 1814, he was appointed by Madison, one of

the Commissioners to treat with the Indians, and

in the same year, with his colleagues, Gov. Shelby

and Gen. Cass, concluded the celebrated treaty of

Greenville.

In 1815, he was again appointed such Commis-

sioner, with Gen. McArthur and Mr. Graham, and

negotiated a treaty at Detroit.

In 1816, he was elected a member of Congress.

In January, 1818, he introduced a resolution in

honor of Kosciuszko, and supported it in one of the

most feeling, eloquent and eloquent speeches ever

delivered in the house of Representatives.

In 1819, he was elected a member of the Ohio

Senate.

In 1824, he was elected Senator in Congress,

and was appointed, in 1825, Chairman of the Mil-

itary Committee, in place of Gen. Jackson, who

had resigned.

In 1827, he was appointed Minister to Colombia,

and in 1828 wrote his immortal letter to Bol-

ivar, the deliverer of South America.

Of him, Col. Johnson (Vice President) thus

spoke, in the House of Representatives, whilst a

member of that body:

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison, I need not

repeat the history of the West is his history. For

forty years he has been identified with its in-

terests, its perils and its hopes. Universally be-

lieved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by

his ability in the councils of his country, he has

been yet more illustriously distinguished in the

field. During the late war, he was longer in ac-

tual service, than any other general officer, he

was, perhaps, officer in action than any one of

them, and never sustained a defeat."

"The blessings of thousands of women and

children rescued from the scalping knife of the

ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the

still more savage Proctor, rest on Harrison, and

his gallant army."

Simon Snyder's Message to the Pennsylvania

Legislature, Dec. 10, 1813.

Gen. Harrison's Character.—Mr. Ritchie, of the

Richmond Enquirer, is certainly the most promi-

nent and influential Van Buren editor in the South;

his testimony, therefore, as to the ability of Gen.

Harrison, may as well be thrown to the mass al-

ready accumulated. In 1814, when war desolated

the land, Mr. Ritchie spoke of Gen. Harrison in

this wise: "The Secretary of War holds, not

only the most important, but the most difficult

station in the Government. It requires a rare

combination of talents. He must be an experi-

enced man, indefatigable, brilliant and prompt in

his convictions; decisive in the execution of his

orders. The one whom I have named (Gen. Har-

risson) comes as near to this character as any I

can think of."

"The People of the United States.—May they ever

remember that to preserve their liberties, they

must do their own voting and their own fighting."

"In all ages, and in all countries, it has been

observed, that the cultivators of the soil are those

who are least willing to part with their rights, and

submit themselves to the will of a master."

W. H. HARRISON.

A Good Witness.

The following is from the Richmond En-

quirer, of 29th October, 1813, edited then

as now by Thomas Ritchie, Esq.

"We have not words to express the joy

which we feel for the victory of Harrison—

never have we seen the public pulse beat so

high."

"This gallant General has now put all his

enemies to shame. After struggling with dif-

ficulties under which an ordinary man would

have sunk; after passing through a wilder-

ness of morass and mud, so difficult of ac-

cess, that